

positively identified as wrought nails. Five hundred seventy-four, or 81%, were identified as cut nails, and 134, or 18%, were found to be wire nails. An additional 1,554 nail fragments could not be identified as to type of manufacture. Based on the identified sample, the preservation of eighteenth century nails is very low within the assemblage.

Construction Hardware - Approximately 12 construction-related items were noted. Of this total three are large door pintles and two are small window or furniture pintles. Two nineteenth century strap hinges were identified as was one eighteenth century forged strap hinge fragment. A single padlock, identical to that found in Noel-Hume (1969:251), was identified. The form is dated to the eighteenth century. The heavily oxidized condition of the padlock does not allow for a more precise dating or analysis. Also noted was a forge hook, which when analyzed on the basis of context, is probably a fireplace hook or cooking crane fragment.

Brick - Along with sherds of red earthenware, brick fragments were among the most common artifacts found on the site. Pieces of brick were present in both Feature 1 and disturbed nineteenth century feature contexts. In order to investigate the true distribution of brick, pieces were counted and weighed rather than counted only because breakage subjects the size to considerable variability.

It is probable that the bricks were manufactured on-site. The clay, sand, and water necessary were readily available, as was the wood needed to burn the brick. Most of the whole bricks and the large fragments were imperfectly made, varying slightly in length, width, and thickness. The bricks were most likely formed in wooden molds, and because the clay was not compressed, individual units typically shrank and warped, accounting for the variability observed in the dimensions of the measurable pieces (McKee 1973).

Arms Group

This group was relatively poorly represented within the assemblage, making up only .06% of the total assemblage. Artifacts discussed related to this group include gunflints, and spall, gun parts, and shot.

Only seven gunflints or spalls were located by the Phase II excavations. All of these were found in Feature 1 and were widely distributed throughout the feature. Three of the seven specimens are fashioned out of dark gray-to black-colored flint from Dover, England. Two appear to have been made from light gray chert cobbles obtained locally. The remaining two are of honey-colored French flint. One of the French flints is a relatively intact wedge-shaped flint. The gradual concavity of one end of the French flint is similar to some illustrated French flints from Fort Michilimackinac, Michigan (Witthoft 1966). The other three partially-worked pieces of local and

English chert forms suggest that they may represent aborted attempts at gunflint manufacture. Five flakes and bifaces of very similar material were also found, although it is possible that these are part of the prehistoric occupation. It is certain, however, that the flake of English flint was the product of the refurbishing of gunflints in historic times. As a group, the English gunflints are generally rectangular in shape, and cortex remains on the top of one of these.

Gunflints clearly represent the bulk of the weapon-related artifacts, and this is not surprising because flints were undoubtedly the most easily replaceable element of the firearm and were discarded once they were no longer serviceable. It is also not surprising that only one gun part, a fragment of a hexagonal barrel, was found because the musket was most likely one of the more valuable of possessions of the eighteenth century. This barrel shows evidence of failure during firing (Kelly 1985).

Shot - The analysis of the flotation sample resulted in the identification of eight lead birdshot pellets. Four of these were located within the Unit 20 column. This has previously been noted as an area of a relatively high frequency of artifacts. The date of manufacture of the lead shot is attributed to the mid-eighteenth century based on the archaeological context.

Clothing Group

While making up only .28% of the total artifact assemblage, many artifact types from within this group were represented. These included buckles, thimbles, buttons, straight pins, and glass beads.

Buckles (Plate 28) - Of the ten buckles or buckle parts represented, all are clearly clothing-related. Eight are comprised of undecorated, rectangular iron frames with rounded corners. All of these are interpreted to be of single independent print design. Of the nine identifiable forms, two were small, spur buckles, one was a medium sized stock or knee buckle, and six were large belt buckles. A single rectangular iron frame with a raised foliate design was noted on both inside and outside edges on either side of what were centrally-located pin holes. Also noted was an iron hook from a buckle of unknown type. Two buckles were too heavily oxidized for type analysis.

Thimbles and Pins - Two brass or copper thimbles were found in Feature 1, and fragments of eleven brass or copper straight pins and two iron pins were found in the flotation sample (Plate 29). One of the thimbles is much larger than the other. Both are of eighteenth century form and manufacture (Noel-Hume 1969). The number of straight pins obtained from the flotation sample indicates that a great number were originally part of the Feature 1 assemblage.